

□ 21 □ □□□□□□□□□

$$1 \square\square\square \quad a > 0 \square\square\square \quad f(x) = 2ax^2 - 3(a^2 + 1)x + 6ax - 2 \square$$

$$\square 1 \square\square\square \quad f(x) \square\square\square\square\square$$

$$\square 2 \square\square \quad f(x) \square R \square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square a \square\square\square\square\square$$

$$\square\square\square\square\square\square 1 \square\square\square\square\square\square \quad f(x) = 6ax^2 - 6(a^2 + 1)x + 6a = 6(x - a)(ax - 1) \square$$

$$\square \quad f'(x) = 0, \square, x = a \square \quad x = \frac{1}{a} \square$$

$$\square \quad \frac{1}{a} > a, \square \quad 0 < a < 1 \square \quad x \left(a \square x \right) \frac{1}{a} \square, \quad f'(x) > 0 \square$$

$$\square\square\square \quad f(x) \square (-\infty, a) \square \left(\frac{1}{a}, +\infty \right) \square\square\square\square\square \quad f(x) \square \left(a, \frac{1}{a} \right) \square\square\square\square\square$$

$$\square \quad a = 1 \square\square \quad f(x) \dots 0 \square\square\square\square\square \quad f(x) \square R \square\square\square\square\square$$

$$\square \quad \frac{1}{a} < a, \square \quad x \left(\frac{1}{a} \square x \right) a \square, \quad f'(x) > 0 \square$$

$$\square\square\square \quad f(x) \square \left(-\infty, \frac{1}{a} \right), (a, +\infty) \square\square\square\square\square \quad f(x) \square \left(\frac{1}{a}, a \right) \square\square\square\square\square$$

$$\square\square\square\square \quad 0 < a < 1 \square\square \quad f(x) \square\square\square\square\square \quad \left(-\infty, a \right) \square \left(\frac{1}{a}, +\infty \right) \square \quad f(x) \square\square\square\square\square \quad \left(a, \frac{1}{a} \right) \square$$

$$\square \quad a = 1 \square\square \quad f(x) \square R \square\square\square\square\square$$

$$\square \quad a > 1 \square\square \quad f(x) \square\square\square\square\square \quad \left(-\infty, \frac{1}{a} \right) \square (a, +\infty) \square \quad f(x) \square\square\square\square\square \quad \left(\frac{1}{a}, a \right) \square$$

$$\square 2 \square\square\square\square\square\square$$

$$f \square a \square = -a^4 + 3a^2 - 2 = (a^2 - 1)(2 - a^2) \square$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{a}\right) = 1 - \frac{1}{a^2}$$

$$\square\square 1 \square\square\square\square$$

$$\square \quad 0 < a < 1 \square\square \quad f(a) < 0, \quad f\left(\frac{1}{a}\right) < 0 \square\square\square \quad f(x) \square \square \left(\frac{1}{a}, +\infty \right) \square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square$$

$$\square \quad a = 1 \square\square \quad f(x) \square\square\square\square\square \quad x = 1 \square\square\square\square\square$$

$$\square \quad a > 1 \square\square \quad f\left(\frac{1}{a}\right) > 0 \square\square \quad f(x) \square R \square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square \quad f \square a \square > 0 \square\square \quad 2 - a^2 > 0, \square \quad 1 < a < \sqrt{2} \square$$

$$\text{1} \quad f(x) \in R \text{ on } [a, (0, \sqrt{2})]$$

$$\text{2} \quad f(x) = (3m-2)e^x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \quad (m \in R)$$

$$\text{1} \quad x=0 \quad f(x) \quad h(x) = \ln x + f(x) \quad (h \in R)$$

$$\text{2} \quad f(x) \in R \quad m$$

$$\text{1} \quad f(x) = (3m-2)e^x - x$$

$$\therefore x=0 \quad f(x) \quad f(0) = 3m-2 = 0$$

$$\therefore m = \frac{2}{3} \therefore h(x) = \ln x - \frac{1}{2}x^2$$

$$h(x) = \frac{b}{x} - x = \frac{b-x^2}{x}$$

$$b, 0 \quad h(x), 0 \quad h(x) \quad (0, +\infty)$$

$$b > 0 \quad h(x) > 0 \Rightarrow 0 < x < \sqrt{b}$$

$$\therefore h(x) \quad (\sqrt{b}, +\infty) \quad (0, \sqrt{b})$$

$$b, 0 \quad h(x) \quad (0, +\infty)$$

$$b > 0 \quad h(x) \quad (\sqrt{b}, +\infty) \quad (0, \sqrt{b})$$

$$\text{2} \quad f(x) \in R \quad 3m-2 = \frac{x^2}{2e^x}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{x^2}{2e^x} \quad g'(x) = \frac{x(2-x)}{2e^x} \quad g'(x) = 0 \quad x=0 \quad x=2$$

$$x \in (-\infty, 0) \quad g'(x) < 0 \quad x \in (0, 2) \quad g'(x) > 0 \quad x \in (2, +\infty) \quad g'(x) < 0$$

$$\therefore g(x) \quad (0, 2) \quad (-\infty, 0) \quad (2, +\infty)$$

$$x \rightarrow +\infty \quad g(x) \rightarrow 0 \quad x \rightarrow -\infty \quad g(x) \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$\therefore 3m-2 > \frac{2}{e} \quad 3m-2 = 0$$

$$\therefore m > \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3e} \quad m = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$m \in \left(\frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3e}, +\infty\right) \cup \left\{\frac{2}{3}\right\}$$

$$3 \quad f(x) = (x-1)e^x - ax^2 + b$$

$$f(x)$$

$$f(x)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \frac{1}{2} < a, \quad \frac{e}{2} > b > 2a$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad 0 < a < \frac{1}{2}, \quad b, 2a$$

$$f(x) = (x-1)e^x - ax^2 + b \quad f(x) = x(e^x - 2a)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad a, 0 \quad x > 0 \quad f(x) > 0 \quad x < 0 \quad f(x) < 0$$

$$\therefore f(x) \quad (-\infty, 0) \quad (0, +\infty)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad a > 0 \quad f(x) = 0 \quad x = 0 \quad x = \ln(2a)$$

$$(i) \quad 0 < a < \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x > 0 \quad x < \ln(2a) \quad f(x) > 0 \quad \ln(2a) < x < 0 \quad f(x) < 0$$

$$\therefore f(x) \quad (-\infty, \ln(2a)) \quad (0, +\infty) \quad (\ln(2a), 0)$$

$$(ii) \quad a = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f(x) = x(e^x - 1) \geq 0 \quad \therefore f(x) \geq 0 \quad R$$

$$(iii) \quad a > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x < 0 \quad x > \ln(2a) \quad f(x) > 0 \quad 0 < x < \ln(2a) \quad f(x) < 0$$

$$f(x) \quad (-\infty, 0) \quad (\ln(2a), +\infty) \quad (0, \ln(2a))$$

$$f(x)$$

$$a, 0 \quad f(x) \quad (-\infty, 0) \quad (0, +\infty)$$

$$0 < a < \frac{1}{2} \quad f(x) \quad (-\infty, \ln(2a)) \quad (0, +\infty) \quad (\ln(2a), 0)$$

$$a = \frac{1}{2} \quad f(x) \quad R$$

$$a > \frac{1}{2} \quad f(x) \quad (-\infty, 0) \cup (\ln(2a), +\infty) \quad (0, \ln(2a))$$

$$f(x) \quad (-\infty, 0) \quad (0, \ln(2a)) \quad (\ln(2a), +\infty) \quad f(x)$$

$$f(-\sqrt{\frac{b}{a}}) = (-\sqrt{\frac{b}{a}} - 1)e^{\sqrt{\frac{b}{a}}} < 0, \quad f(0) = b - 1 > 2a - 1 > 0$$

$$\therefore f(x) \quad (-\sqrt{\frac{b}{a}}, 0]$$

$$f(\ln(2a)) = (\ln(2a) - 1) \cdot 2a - a \ln^2 2a + b > 2a \ln(2a) - 2a - a \ln^2 2a + 2a = a \ln(2a)(2 - \ln(2a))$$

$$\frac{1}{2} < a, \quad \frac{e}{2} \quad 0 < \ln(2a), \quad 2 \therefore a \ln(2a)(2 - \ln(2a)) > 0$$

$$\therefore f(\ln(2a)) > 0 \quad x = 0 \quad f(x) \dots f(\ln(2a)) > 0 \quad f(x)$$

$$f(x) \quad R$$

$$a \in (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{e}{2}] \quad \ln(2a) \in (0, 2]$$

$$f(x) = b - 1 > a - 1 = 0 \quad f(\ln(2a)) = (\ln(2a) - 1) \cdot 2a - a \ln^2(2a) + b$$

$$= \ln(2a)(2 - \ln(2a)) + (b - 2a) > 0$$

$$f(x) \quad (0, +\infty) \quad x < 0 \quad e^x \in (0, 1)$$

$$f(x) < -ax^2 + b \Rightarrow f(-\frac{b}{a}) < 0 \quad f(x) \quad (-\sqrt{\frac{b}{a}}, 0)$$

$$f(x) \quad (-\infty, \ln(2a))$$

$$(\ln(2a), 0) \quad (0, +\infty)$$

$$f(\ln(2a)) = (\ln(2a) - 1)2a - a \ln^2 2a + b, \quad 2a \ln(2a) - 2a - a \ln^2 2a + 2a = a \ln(2a)(2 - \ln(2a))$$

$$0 < a < \frac{1}{2} \therefore \ln(2a) < 0 \therefore a \ln(2a)(2 - \ln(2a)) < 0 \therefore f(\ln(2a)) < 0$$

$$\therefore x = 0 \quad f(x), \quad f(\ln(2a)) < 0 \quad f(x)$$

$$\square \quad x > 0 \quad \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad f(0) = b - 1, \quad 2a - 1 < 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad c = \sqrt{2(1-b) + 2} \quad \square \quad b < 2a < 1 \quad \square \therefore c > \sqrt{2} > 1 \quad \square \square \square \square \quad e^x > c + 1 \quad \square$$

$$\therefore f(c) = (c-1)e^c - ac^2 + b > (c-1)(c+1) - ac^2 + b = (1-a)c^2 + b - 1 > \frac{1}{2}c^2 + b - 1 = 1 - b + 1 + b - 1 = 1 > 0 \quad \square$$

$$\therefore f(x) \quad (0, c) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) \quad (0, +\infty) \quad \square \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \quad R \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$4 \square \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - ax + (x-a+1)e^x \quad \square \square \square \quad a \in R \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \quad a \in (0, 1) \quad \square \square \quad g(x) = f(x) - f(0) \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad g(x) \quad (0, +\infty) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad x_0 \quad \square \square \square \square \square \quad x \in (0, x_0) \quad \square \square \quad e^x < \frac{x}{1-a} + 1 \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - ax + (x-a+1)e^x \quad (a \in R) \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad f(x) = x-a? \frac{x-a}{e^x} = (x-a) \left(\frac{e^x - 1}{e^x} \right) \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad a = 0 \quad \square \square \quad x < 0 \quad \square \square \quad f(x) > 0 \quad \square \square \quad x > 0 \quad \square \square \quad f(x) > 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \quad f(x) \quad (-\infty, +\infty) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad a > 0 \quad \square \square \quad x < 0 \quad \square \square \quad f(x) > 0 \quad \square \square \quad 0 < x < a \quad \square \square \quad f(x) < 0 \quad \square \square \quad x > a \quad \square \square \quad f(x) > 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \quad f(x) \quad (-\infty, 0) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad (0, a) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad (a, +\infty) \quad \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad a < 0 \quad \square \square \quad x < a \quad \square \square \quad f(x) > 0 \quad \square \square \quad a < x < 0 \quad \square \square \quad f(x) < 0 \quad \square \square \quad x > 0 \quad \square \square \quad f(x) > 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \quad f(x) \quad (-\infty, a) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad (a, 0) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad (0, +\infty) \quad \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square \quad a = 0 \quad \square \square \quad f(x) \quad (-\infty, +\infty) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad a > 0 \quad \square \square \quad f(x) \quad (-\infty, 0) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad (0, a) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad (a, +\infty) \quad \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad a < 0 \quad \square \square \quad f(x) \quad (-\infty, a) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad (a, 0) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad (0, +\infty) \quad \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$(i) \quad 0 < a < 1 \quad g(x) \quad (0, a) \quad (a, +\infty)$$

$$g'(a) < g'(0) = 0$$

$$g(2a+2) = \frac{1}{2}(2a+2)^2 - a(2a+2) + (a+3)c(2a+2) - (1-a) = 3a+1 + (a+3)c(2a+2) - 3a-1 > 0$$

$$g(x) \quad x_0 \in (a, 2a+2)$$

$$g(x) \quad \text{monotonically increasing}$$

$$h(x) = e^x - \frac{x}{1-a} - 1$$

$$h(x) = e^x - \frac{1}{1-a}$$

$$0 < x < -\ln(1-a) \quad h(x) < 0$$

$$x > -\ln(1-a) \quad h(x) > 0$$

$$h(x) \quad (0, -\ln(1-a)) \quad (-\ln(1-a), +\infty)$$

$$h(0) = 0$$

$$\forall x \in (0, x_0) \quad e^x < \frac{x}{1-a} + 1$$

$$h(x_0) < 0$$

$$e^{x_0} > \frac{x_0}{1-a} + 1 \quad \frac{x_0 + 1-a}{e^{x_0}} > 1-a$$

$$f(x_0) = f(0) \quad \frac{x_0^2}{2} - ax_0 + \frac{x_0 + 1-a}{e^{x_0}} = 1-a$$

$$\frac{x_0^2}{2} - ax_0 + \frac{x_0 + 1-a}{e^{x_0}} > \frac{x_0 + 1-a}{e^{x_0}} \quad x_0 > 2a$$

$$f(x) \quad (a, +\infty)$$

$$f(x_0) > f(2a)$$

$$f(x_0) = f(0)$$

$$f(2a) > f(0)$$

$$\square \square f(2a) \neq f(0) = \frac{a+1}{e^a} \neq f(a) \square$$

$$\square f'(a) = \frac{a+1}{(1-a)e^{2a}} \neq 1 \square$$

$$\square f'(a) = \frac{2a^2}{(1-a)^2 e^a} > 0 \square$$

$$\square f'(a) \in (0,1) \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square f'(a) > f(0) = 0 \square$$

$$\square f(2a) > f(0) \square$$

$\square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$

$$5 \square \square \square \square \square y = f(x) \square x = x_0 \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square x_0 \square \square \square y = f(x) \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square f(x) = ax^2 + 3x \ln x - 1 (a \in \mathbb{R}) \square$$

$$\square 1 \square \square a = 0 \square \square \square f(x) \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square 2 \square \square f(x) \square \square \square \left(\frac{1}{e} \square e\right) \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square a \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square 1 \square \square a = 0 \square \square f(x) = 3x \ln x - 1 \square \square \square \square \square (0, +\infty) \square$$

$$f(x) = 3 \ln x + 3 = 3(\ln x + 1) \square$$

$$\square f(x) = 3x \ln x - 1 \square (0, \frac{1}{e}) \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \left(\frac{1}{e} \square +\infty\right) \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square f(x) \square x = \frac{1}{e} \square \square \square \square \square \square \square f\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) = -3\frac{1}{e} - 1 \square$$

$$\square 2 \square \square \square f(x) = ax^2 + 3x \ln x - 1 \square \square \square \square \square (0, +\infty) \square$$

$$f(x) = 3(ax^2 + \ln x + 1) \square$$

$$\square g(x) = ax^2 + \ln x + 1 \square \square g'(x) = 2ax + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{2ax^2 + 1}{x} \square$$

$$\square a > 0 \square \square g'(x) > 0 \square (0, +\infty) \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square f(x) = 3(ax^2 + \ln x + 1) \square (0, +\infty) \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square f\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) = 3\left[a\left(\frac{1}{e}\right)^2 + \ln \frac{1}{e} + 1\right] = 3a\left(\frac{1}{e}\right)^2 > 0 \square$$

$$\forall x \in \left(\frac{1}{e}, e\right) \quad f(x) > 0$$

$$f(x) \leq \left(\frac{1}{e}, e\right)$$

$$f(x) \leq \left(\frac{1}{e}, e\right)$$

$$a=0 \quad f(x) \leq \left(\frac{1}{e}, e\right)$$

$$a < 0 \quad \frac{2ax^2 + 1}{x} = 0 \quad x = \sqrt{-\frac{1}{2a}}$$

$$g(x) = ax^2 + \ln x + 1 \quad \left(0, \sqrt{-\frac{1}{2a}}\right) \quad \left(\sqrt{-\frac{1}{2a}}, +\infty\right)$$

$$① \quad g\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) < 0 \quad -\frac{2}{e} < a < 0$$

$$g(x) \leq \left(\frac{1}{e}, e\right)$$

$$② \quad g\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) = 0 \quad \frac{a}{e} = 0$$

$$③ \quad g\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) = 0 \quad a = -\frac{2}{e} \quad \sqrt{-\frac{1}{2a}} \in \left(\frac{1}{e}, e\right)$$

$$g\left(\sqrt{-\frac{1}{2a}}\right) = g\left(\frac{e}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} + \ln \frac{e}{2} > 0$$

$$g\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) < 0$$

$$g(x) \leq \left(\frac{1}{e}, e\right)$$

$$a \leq -\frac{2}{e}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - 3(x^2 + x + 1)$$

$$1 \quad a=3 \quad f(x)$$

$$2 \quad f(x)$$

$$a=3 \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - 3(x^2 + x + 1)$$

$$f(x) = x^3 - 6x - 3 \quad f(x) = 0 \quad x = 3 \pm 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$\square \quad x \in (-\infty, 3-2\sqrt{3}) \cup \square \quad x \in (3+2\sqrt{3}, +\infty) \quad \square \quad f(x) > 0 \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad x \in (3-2\sqrt{3}, 3+2\sqrt{3}) \quad \square \quad f(x) < 0 \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \square \quad (-\infty, 3-2\sqrt{3}) \cup \square \quad (3+2\sqrt{3}, +\infty) \quad \square \square \square \quad (3-2\sqrt{3}, 3+2\sqrt{3}) \quad \square$$

$$\square 2 \square \square \square \square \square \quad x^2 + x + 1 = (x + \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4} > 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad f(x) = 0 \quad \square \square \square \quad \frac{x^2}{3(x^2 + x + 1)} - a = 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad g(x) = \frac{x^2}{3(x^2 + x + 1)} - a \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad g'(x) = \frac{x^2[(x+1)^2 + 2]}{3(x^2 + x + 1)^2} \dots 0 \quad \square \square \quad x=0 \quad \square \quad g'(x) = 0 \quad \square \square \quad g(x) \quad \square \quad R \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$g(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \quad f(3a-1) = -6a^2 + 2a - \frac{1}{3} = -6(a - \frac{1}{6})^2 - \frac{1}{6} < 0 \quad \square$$

$$f(3a+1) = \frac{1}{3} > 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad f(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$7 \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) = \sqrt{x} - \ln x \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \quad x = x_1 \quad \square \quad x_2 (x_1 \neq x_2) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad \sqrt{x_1 x_2} = 2(\sqrt{x_1} + \sqrt{x_2}) \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad f(x_1) + f(x_2) > 8 - 8 \ln 2 \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \quad a, 3 - 4 \ln 2 \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad k > 0 \quad \square \square \quad y = kx + a \quad \square \square \quad y = f(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1}{x} \square \square \square \quad \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x_2}} - \frac{1}{x_2} \square \square \quad \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x_2} \square \square \square \quad \sqrt{x_1 x_2} = 2(\sqrt{x_1} + \sqrt{x_2}) \quad \square$$

$$\square \parallel \square \square \square \mid \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad \sqrt{x_1} + \sqrt{x_2} > 2 \sqrt[4]{x_1 x_2} \quad \square \quad \sqrt{x_1 x_2} > 2 \sqrt[4]{x_1 x_2} \quad \square \quad x_1 x_2 > 256 \quad \square \quad \square$$

$$f(x_1) + f(x_2) = \sqrt{x_1} + \sqrt{x_2} - \ln x_1 x_2 = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{x_1 x_2} \quad \square \quad t = x_1 x_2 > 256 \quad \square \quad g(t) = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{t} - \ln t \quad \square \quad g'(t) = \frac{\sqrt{t} - 4}{4t} > 0 \quad \square \quad g(t) \quad \square$$

$$(256, +\infty) \quad g(t) > g(256) = 8 - 8 \ln 2$$

$$f(x_1) + f(x_2) > 8 - 8 \ln 2$$

$$h(x) = f(x) - kx - a = \sqrt{x} - kx - \ln x - a \quad (x > 0) \quad h'(x) = -\frac{2kx - \sqrt{x} + 2}{2x} \quad t = \sqrt{x} \quad g(t) = 2kt^2 - t + 2$$

$$= 1 - 16k$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad k \cdot \frac{1}{16} \quad g(t) \dots 0 \quad h(x) \dots 0 \quad h(x) \quad \sqrt{x} > kx \quad x < \frac{1}{k^2} \quad \ln x + a < 0 \quad x_0 = \min\left\{\frac{1}{k^2}, e^a\right\}$$

$$h(x_0) \dots 0 \quad h\left(\frac{1}{k^2} + e^a\right) = (1 - \sqrt{1 + ke^a})\sqrt{\frac{1}{k^2} + e^a} - \ln\left(1 + \frac{e^a}{k^2}\right) < 0 \quad h(x) = 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad 0 < k < \frac{1}{16} \quad g(t) > 0 \quad h(x) = 0 \quad x_1 = \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - 16k}}{4k}\right)^2 \quad x_2 = \left(\frac{1 - \sqrt{1 - 16k}}{4k}\right)^2 \quad 0 < x < \left(\frac{1 - \sqrt{1 - 16k}}{4k}\right)^2$$

$$x > \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - 16k}}{4k}\right)^2 \quad h(x) \quad \left(\frac{1 - \sqrt{1 - 16k}}{4k}\right)^2 < x < \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - 16k}}{4k}\right)^2 \quad h(x)$$

$$m = \left(\frac{1 - \sqrt{1 - 16k}}{4k}\right)^2 \quad n = \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - 16k}}{4k}\right)^2 \quad h(x) = h(m) = \sqrt{m} - km - \ln m - a = \frac{\sqrt{m}}{2} - \ln m + 1 - a$$

$$\varphi(m) = \frac{\sqrt{m}}{2} - \ln m + 1 - a \quad m = \left(\frac{4}{1 + \sqrt{1 - 16k}}\right)^2 < 16 \quad 0 < m < 16 \quad \varphi'(m) = \frac{\sqrt{m}}{4m} - \frac{4}{m} < 0 \quad z$$

$$\varphi(m) > \varphi(16) = 3 - 4 \ln 2 - a \quad h(x) > 0$$

$$h(n) > h(m) > 0 \quad h\left(\frac{1}{k^2} + e^a\right) = (1 - \sqrt{1 + ke^a})\sqrt{\frac{1}{k^2} + e^a} - \ln\left(1 + \frac{e^a}{k^2}\right) < 0 \quad n < \frac{1}{k^2} + e^a \quad h(x) = 0$$

$$a, 3 - 4 \ln 2$$

$$k > 0 \quad y = kx + a \quad y = f(x)$$

$$f(x) = -2x \ln x + x^2 - 2ax + a^2 \quad a > 0$$

$$g(x) = f(x) \quad g(x)$$

$$a \in (0, 1) \quad f(x) \dots 0 \quad x \in (0, +\infty) \quad f(x) = 0 \quad (1, +\infty)$$

$$(f) \quad f(x) = -2x \ln x + x^2 - 2ax + a^2 \quad a > 0 \quad x > 0$$

$$g(x) = f(x) = 2(x - 1 - \ln x - a) \quad g'(x) = 2 - \frac{2}{x} = \frac{2(x - 1)}{x}$$

$$\square \quad 0 < x < 1 \quad \square \square \quad g'(x) < 0 \quad \square \square \square \quad g(x) \quad \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad 1 < x \quad \square \square \quad g'(x) > 0 \quad \square \square \square \quad g(x) \quad \square \square \square \square$$

$$(II) \quad \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) = 2(x-1 - \ln x - a) = 0 \quad \square \square \square \quad a = x-1 - \ln x \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad \varphi(x) = -2x \ln x + x^2 - 2(x-1 - \ln x)x + (x-1 - \ln x)^2 = (1 + \ln x)^2 - 2x \ln x \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad \varphi' \quad \square \square \square = 1 > 0 \quad \square \quad \varphi' \quad \square \square \square = 2(2 - e) < 0 \quad \square$$

$$\therefore \square \square \quad x_0 \in (1, e) \quad \square \square \square \quad \varphi(x_0) = 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad a_0 = x_0 - 1 - \ln x_0 = u(x_0) \quad \square \square \square \quad u(x) = x - 1 - \ln x \quad \square \square \square \quad (x, 1) \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad u(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{x} \dots 0 \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad u(x) \quad \square \square \square \quad (1, +\infty) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\therefore 0 = u \quad \square \square \square < a_0 = u(x_0) < u \quad \square \square \square = e - 2 < 1 \quad \square \square \quad a_0 \in (0, 1) \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad a = a_0 \quad \square \square \square \quad f(x_0) = 0 \quad \square \quad f(x_0) = \varphi(x_0) = 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \quad (I) \quad \square \square \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \square \square \quad (1, +\infty) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad x \in (1, x_0) \quad \square \square \quad f(x) < 0 \quad \square \quad \therefore f(x) > f(x_0) = 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad x \in (x_0, +\infty) \quad \square \square \quad f(x) > 0 \quad \square \quad \therefore f(x) > f(x_0) = 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \quad x \in (0, 1] \quad \square \square \quad f(x) = (x - a_0)^2 - 2x \ln x > 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \quad x \in (0, +\infty) \quad \square \square \quad f(x) \dots 0 \quad \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square \quad a \in (0, 1) \quad \square \square \square \quad f(x) \dots 0 \quad \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) = 0 \quad \square \square \square \quad (1, +\infty) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$9 \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) = e^{x-1} + x^2 + a \quad \square \square \square \quad g(x) = x^2 + ax + \ln x \quad \square \quad a \in \mathbb{R} \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square \quad y = g(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \square \square \quad g(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad f(x_0, y_0) \quad \square \square \square \square \quad x_0 < 2 \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad g(x) = x^2 + ax + \ln x \quad \square \quad x \in (0, +\infty) \quad \square$$

$$\therefore g(x) = 2x + a + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{2x^2 + ax + 1}{x} \quad \square$$

$$f(x) = 2x^2 + ax + 1$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad a \in (0, 1) \quad f(x) \text{ 在 } x = -\frac{a}{4} \text{ 处取得极大值 } f(0) = 1 > 0 \quad \therefore g'(x) > 0 \quad g(x) \text{ 在 } (0, +\infty) \text{ 上单调递增}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad a \in (-2\sqrt{2}, 0) \quad \Delta = a^2 - 8 < 0 \quad \therefore g'(x) > 0 \quad g(x) \text{ 在 } (0, +\infty) \text{ 上单调递增}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad a < -2\sqrt{2} \quad f(x) = 2x^2 + ax + 1 \text{ 有两个实根 } x_1 = \frac{-a - \sqrt{a^2 - 8}}{4}, x_2 = \frac{-a + \sqrt{a^2 - 8}}{4}$$

$$\therefore x \in (0, x_1) \cup (x_2, +\infty) \quad f(x) > 0 \quad g'(x) > 0 \quad g(x) \text{ 在 } (0, x_1) \text{ 和 } (x_2, +\infty) \text{ 上单调递增}$$

$$x \in (x_1, x_2) \quad f(x) < 0 \quad g'(x) < 0 \quad g(x) \text{ 在 } (x_1, x_2) \text{ 上单调递减}$$

$$\text{因此 } a \in (-2\sqrt{2}, 0) \quad g(x) \text{ 在 } (0, +\infty) \text{ 上单调递增}$$

$$a < -2\sqrt{2} \quad g(x) \text{ 在 } (0, \frac{-a - \sqrt{a^2 - 8}}{4}) \text{ 和 } (\frac{-a + \sqrt{a^2 - 8}}{4}, +\infty) \text{ 上单调递增}$$

$$\text{在 } (\frac{-a - \sqrt{a^2 - 8}}{4}, \frac{-a + \sqrt{a^2 - 8}}{4}) \text{ 上单调递减}$$

$$\text{令 } h(x) = f(x) - g(x) = e^{x-1} + a - ax - \ln x \quad x > 0$$

$$\text{令 } h'(x) = e^{x-1} - a - a \quad x_0$$

$$h'(x) = e^{x-1} - \frac{1}{x} - a$$

$$\therefore h'(x) = e^{x-1} + \frac{1}{x^2} > 0$$

$$\therefore h'(x) \text{ 在 } (0, +\infty) \text{ 上单调递增}$$

$$\therefore h(x) \text{ 在 } (0, +\infty) \text{ 上单调递增} \quad x \in (0, x_0) \quad h(x) < 0$$

$$x \in (x_0, +\infty) \quad h(x) > 0$$

$$h(x_0) = h(x) \text{ 在 } x_0 \text{ 处取得极小值}$$

$$\text{令 } h(x_0) = 0 \quad x_0 = x_1$$

$$\therefore h(x_0) = 0 \quad h(x_0) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} e^{x-1} - \frac{1}{x} - a = 0 \\ e^{x-1} - \ln x - ax + a = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$e^{x-1} - \ln x - (e^{x-1} - \frac{1}{x})x + (e^{x-1} - \frac{1}{x}) = 0$$

$$(2-x)e^{x-1} - \ln x + 1 - \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\varphi(x) = (2-x)e^{x-1} - \ln x + 1 - \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\therefore \varphi'(x) = (1-x)e^{x-1} - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} = (1-x)(e^{x-1} + \frac{1}{x^2})$$

$$\therefore x \in (0,1) \quad \varphi'(x) > 0 \quad \varphi(x)$$

$$\therefore x \in (1,+\infty) \quad \varphi'(x) < 0 \quad \varphi(x)$$

$$\therefore \varphi(x)_{\min} = \varphi(1) = 1 - 0 + 1 - 1 = 1 > 0$$

$$\varphi(2) = -\ln 2 + \frac{1}{2} < 0$$

$$\therefore \varphi(x) \in (1,2) \quad [2,+\infty)$$

$$\therefore \varphi(x)$$

$$f(x) \quad g(x) \quad P(x_0, y_0) \quad x_0 < 2$$

$$10 \quad f(x) \quad x, 0 \quad f(x) = \frac{2}{e^x + 1} - \frac{3}{2} e$$

$$f \quad f(-3)$$

$$g(x) = 2(1-3a)e^x + 2a + \frac{5}{2} \quad x > 0 \quad a \in R \quad f(x) \quad g(x)$$

$$a$$

$$f(x) \quad x, 0 \quad f(x) = \frac{2}{e^x + 1} - \frac{3}{2}$$

$$f(x) \quad x < 0 \quad x > 0$$

$$f(-3) = \quad f \quad < f \quad f$$

$$f \quad f(-3)$$

$$g(x) = 2(1 - 3a)e^x + 2a + \frac{5}{2} \quad x > 0 \quad a \in \mathbb{R}$$

□□□ $f(x)$ □□□□□ $g(x)$ □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2(1-3a)e^x + 2a + \frac{5}{2}}{e^x + 1} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$$

$$3a = \frac{e^x + 2e^x + 2}{e^x + \frac{2}{3}e^x - \frac{1}{3}} \quad x > 0$$

$$H(t) = \frac{t^2 + 2t + 2}{t^2 + \frac{2}{3}t - \frac{1}{3}}$$

$$H(t) = \frac{-\frac{4}{3}t^2 - \frac{14}{3}t - 2}{(t^2 + \frac{2}{3}t - \frac{1}{3})^2}$$

$t > 1$
 $H(t) < 0$
 $H(t)$

$$H(t) \in (1, \frac{15}{4})$$

$$\square 3a \in (1, \frac{15}{4}) \square \square a \in (\frac{1}{3} \square \frac{5}{4}) \square$$

$$H(t) = \frac{t^2 + 2t + 2}{t + \frac{2}{3}t - \frac{1}{3}} = 1 + \frac{4t + 7}{3t^2 + 2t - 1}$$

$$k=4t+7(k>11)$$

$$h(k) = 1 + \frac{16}{3k + \frac{75}{k} - 34} \quad k > 11$$

$$\exists H(t) \exists k > 11 \exists H(t) \in (1, \frac{15}{4})$$

$$\boxed{3a \in (1, \frac{15}{4})} \implies a \in (\frac{1}{3}, \frac{5}{4})$$

11 $f(x) = (x - 1)e^x - ax^2 + b$

$$f(x) > (1-a)x^2 - (1-b)$$

$$0 < a < \frac{1}{2} b, \quad 2a \leq f(x) \leq 2b$$

$$\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{}1\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{}x>1\boxed{}\boxed{}f(x)>(1-a)x^2-(1-b)\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{}e^x>x+1\boxed{}$$

$$g(x) = e^x - x - 1$$

$$\square \quad x>1 \quad \square \square \quad g'(x)=e^x-1>0 \quad \square \quad g(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad g(x)>g \quad \square \quad 1 \quad \square \square$$

$$\square \quad e^x-x-1>e^{-2}>0 \quad \square \square \quad e^x>x+1 \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \quad x>1 \quad \square \square \quad f(x)>(1-a)x^2-(1-b) \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad 2 \quad \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \quad (-\infty,+\infty) \quad \square \quad f(x)=x(e^x-2a) \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad 0<a<\frac{1}{2} \quad \square \square \quad x<\ln 2a \quad \square \quad x>0 \quad \square \square \quad f(x)>0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad \ln 2a<x<0 \quad \square \square \quad f(x)<0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad f(x) \quad \square \quad (-\infty,\ln 2a) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad (\ln 2a,0) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad (0,+\infty) \quad \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad f(\ln 2a)=(\ln 2a-1)2a-a(\ln 2a)^2+b, \quad a\ln 2a(2-\ln 2a)<0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \quad 0<a<\frac{1}{2} \quad \square \quad b, \quad 2a \quad \square \square \square \quad b<1 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad x_0 \quad \square \square \quad x_0>1 \quad \square \quad x_0>\sqrt{\frac{1-b}{1-a}} \quad \square \square$$

$$\square \square \quad 1 \quad \square \square \square \quad f(x_0)>(1-a)x_0^2-(1-b)>0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad 12 \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad f(x)=x\sin x+\cos x+\frac{1}{2}ax^2, \quad x\in[-\pi,\pi] \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad 1 \quad \square \square \square \square \quad y=f(x) \quad \square \square \quad (0 \quad f(0)) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad 2 \quad \square \square \quad a=0 \quad \square \square \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad 3 \quad \square \square \quad a>0 \quad \square \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \square \square \quad [\frac{\pi}{2},\pi] \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad a \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad 1 \quad \square \quad f(x)=\sin x+x\cos x-\sin x+ax=\cos x+ax \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \quad k_0=f'(0)=0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad f(0)=1 \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \quad (0 \quad f(0)) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad y-1=0 \quad \square \square \quad y=1 \quad \square$$

$$\square 2 \square \square \quad a=0 \quad \square \square \quad f(x) = x \sin x + \cos x \quad \square$$

$$f'(x) = \sin x + x \cos x - \sin x = x \cos x \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \quad (-\pi, -\frac{\pi}{2}) \quad \square \quad (0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \quad \square \quad f(x) > 0 \quad \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad (-\frac{\pi}{2} \quad 0) \quad \square \quad (\frac{\pi}{2} \quad \pi) \quad \square \quad f(x) < 0 \quad \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad (-\pi, -\frac{\pi}{2}) \quad \square \quad (0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square \quad (-\frac{\pi}{2} \quad 0) \quad \square \quad (\frac{\pi}{2} \quad \pi) \quad \square$$

$$\square 3 \square \square \quad a > 0 \quad \square \square \square \quad f(x) = 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad x \sin x + \cos x + \frac{1}{2} a x^2 = 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \quad a = \frac{2x \sin x + 2 \cos x}{-x^2} \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad g(x) = \frac{2x \sin x + 2 \cos x}{-x^2} \quad \square \quad x \in [\frac{\pi}{2} \quad \pi]$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{(2 \sin x + 2x \cos x - 2 \sin x)(-x^2) - (2x \sin x + 2 \cos x)(-2x)}{(-x^2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{-2x^2 \cos x + 4x^2 \sin x + 4x \cos x}{(-x^2)^2} = \frac{2x \cos x(-x^2 + 2) + 4x^2 \sin x}{(-x^2)^2}$$

$$\square \quad x \in [\frac{\pi}{2} \quad \pi] \quad \square \square \quad \cos x < 0 \quad \square \quad -x^2 + 2 < 0 \quad \square \square \quad g'(x) > 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \quad g(x) \quad \square \quad [\frac{\pi}{2} \quad \pi] \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad g(\frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{\pi}{-\frac{\pi^2}{4}} = -\frac{4}{\pi} \quad \square \quad g(\pi) = \frac{-2}{-\pi^2} = \frac{2}{\pi^2} \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad f(x) \quad \square \square \square \quad [\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi] \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad -\frac{4}{\pi} \quad a, \quad \frac{2}{\pi^2} \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad a \quad \square \square \square \square \square \quad [-\frac{4}{\pi} \quad \frac{2}{\pi^2}] \quad \square$$

$$13 \square \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) = x e^x - a x^2 - 2 a x \quad \square$$

$$\square 1 \square \square \quad a=1 \quad \square \square \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square 2 \square \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad a \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ 1 □ $a=1$ □ □ $f(x) = xe^x - x^2 - 2x$ □ □ □ □ □ R □

$$f'(x) = e^x + xe^x - 2x - 2 = e^x(x+1) - 2(x+1) = (x+1)(e^x - 2)$$

□ $x < -1$ □ □ $f'(x) > 0$ □ $f(x)$ □ □ □ □ □

□ $-1 < x < \ln 2$ □ □ $f'(x) < 0$ □ $f(x)$ □ □ □ □ □ □

□ $x > \ln 2$ □ □ $f'(x) > 0$ □ $f(x)$ □ □ □ □ □

□ □ $f(x)$ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ $(-\infty, -1)$ □ $(\ln 2, +\infty)$ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ $(-1, \ln 2)$ □

□ 2 □ $f(x) = xe^x - ax^2 - 2ax = x(e^x - ax - 2a)$ □ □ $g(x) = e^x - ax - 2a$ □ $g'(x) = e^x - a$ □

□ □ $f(0) = 0$ □ □ $f(x)$ □ □ □ □ □ 0 □

□ □ $f(x)$ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ $g(x) = e^x - ax - 2a$ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ 0 □

① □ $a = 0$ □ □ $g(x) = e^x$ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

② □ $a < 0$ □ $g'(x) = e^x - a > 0$ □ □ $g(x)$ □ R □ □ □ □ □ □ □ $g(-2) = e^2 + 2a - 2a > 0$ □

$$g(-2 + \frac{1}{a}) = e^{-2 + \frac{1}{a}} - a(-2 + \frac{1}{a}) - 2a = e^{-2 + \frac{1}{a}} + 2a - 1 - 2a = e^{-2 + \frac{1}{a}} - 1 < 0$$

□ $g(x)$ □ □ □ $(-2 + \frac{1}{a}, -2)$ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

③ □ $a > 0$ □ □ $g(x)$ □ $(-\infty, \ln a)$ □ □ □ □ □ □ $(\ln a, +\infty)$ □ □ □ □ □ $g(x)_{\min} = g(\ln a) = e^{\ln a} - a \ln a - 2a = -a(\ln a + 1)$ □

□ $g(x) = e^x - ax - 2a$ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ $g(x)_{\min} > 0$ □ □ □ $0 < a < \frac{1}{e}$ □

□ $g(x)$ □ □ □ 0 □ □ $g(0) = 1 - 2a = 0$ □ □ $a = \frac{1}{2}$ □ □ □ $g(x) = e^x - \frac{1}{2}x - 1$ □ $g'(x) = e^x - \frac{1}{2}$ □ $g(x)$ □ $(-\infty, \ln \frac{1}{2})$ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ $(\ln \frac{1}{2}, +\infty)$ □ □ □ □ □

$$g(\ln \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1}{2} - 1 = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} (\ln 2 - 1) < 0$$

□ $g(x)$ □ □ □ $(-2, \ln \frac{1}{2})$ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

□ □ □ $f(x)$ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ $a \in [0, \frac{1}{e})$ □

关注有礼

学科网中小学资源库



扫码关注

可**免费**领取**180套**PPT教学模版

- ✦ 海量教育资源 一触即达
- ✦ 新鲜活动资讯 即时上线